BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1823. [NUMBER 15

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Co... thers to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

21st JANUARY 1823.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council, has received a report from the Committee appointed to hold the periodical examination of the Junior Civil Servants, that the following Gentlemen have made sufficient progress to admit of their being employed with advantage in the public service.

Mr. Henry Young, who arrived in India on the 15th Aug. 1822.
The Hon'ble Musgrave A. H. Harris do. do. 4th Nov. 1822.
Mr. Henry George Barnett, do do 10th June 1822.
Mr. James Seaton, do do 17th May 1822.
Mr. Wm. Charles Andrews, do do 11th June 1822.
Mr. John Hector Jones, do do 17th May 1822.
Mr. Fred. John Hawkes Reeves, do do 11th June 1822.
Mr. Wm. Wyndham Malet, do do 15th August 1822.
Mr. Charles Sims, do do 10th June 1822.
Mr. Edward B. Mills, do do 30th May 1817.
Mr. John William Langford, do do 11th June 1822.

Their comparative proficiency is denoted by the above List.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. HENDERSON,
Sec to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Notification.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following

for it till the Highest Hummock bears E. S. E and Bassadore as before mentioned. Run in about N. E. keeping a look out for the Flag on the Dry Bank which round as first directed. The directions given for working in from the Southward are equally applicable to working in from the Northward excepting that a ship may borrow a little on the Persian side, but I would strongly recommend following them as near as possible particularly if she draws more than 15 or 16 feet water, as there are some Banks extending along that Coast not yet examined, and on which it is supposed there is not more than 2 or 2½ fms. at Low Water spring Tides.

Working out of the Channel from the anchorage, you may work between 5 fms. on the North sand and 8 on the outh Do. till the highest Hummock bears about East. You may then if bound to the Southward stand over on the Flat, till Bassadore bears about N. E. and until you see the Great Tomb, or in hazy weather it will be most prudent to make short Tacks till you deepen to 5 or 6 fms. you may then shape a course either to the Eastward or Westward.

GENERAL REMARK.

The soundings off the entrance are in general from 3½ to ¼ less 3 fms. at Low Water spring Tides soft mud, but as you approach Bassadore Point they deepen vizt. with the Point N. E. and highest Hummock about E. ¼ S. you will deepen to 7 or 8 fms. and continue that depth by steering N. E. The Channel is formed by two sand Banks, that on the south having only 1¼ feet water, that on the North having from 2½ to 1¼ fms. but this is only dangerous as you approach the Eastern point, and the Channel being at least 2 miles wide, no danger to be apprehended. The water being always smooth it can rarely happen that a ship will not stay, and in the

TO,
THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

BRAHAN CASTLE. *8th April* 1822.

HONORABLE SIRS,

I beg leave respectfully to address your Honorable Court, on the part of a society lately instituted for the Education of the Poor in the Highlands of Scotland.

From the nature of that part of the Country in general, barren, divided by mountains, rivers and arms of the sea, without manufactures and with very few considerable towns, scattered through an extensive region, the common people of it, formed into small groups distant from each other, speaking for the most part only their native Gaelic language, and very indigent, are placed under obvious and great disadvantages, with respect to education, which is therefore extremely defective among them.

This is to be the more lamented on account of the number of that people, estimated at little less than 400,000, their interesting character, the services they are acknowledged to have rendered to the Nation, and the importance in a public as well as private view of improving their good dispositions and capabilities of future usefulness.

Some laudable endeavors have indeed been used, and for a long time by a Society in the South of Scotland, where another Philanthrophic Institution has also lately arisen to promote these ends, but they fall far short of the circumstances and necessities of the widely dispersed Highland population.

To inform their minds they must have instruction carried to their thinly scattered Hamlets, and it is found most expedient to begin by teaching them to read in their own language even when the ulti... may be to in...

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the Hon'ble the Governor in Council will receive at noon on the 29th of this month, tenders for the supply of Twelve thousand (12,000) Bale Lashings of ten pounds and a half (10½) weight and sixteen and a half (16½) fathoms long to carry without breaking a weight of thirteen (13) hundred weights and to be properly stretched by the Contractor previous to delivery.

2. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council reserves to himself the right of rejecting any part or parcel of the said bale lashing, which may be deemed objectionable or may not be considered fit for the service of the Hon'ble Company.

3. The tender must specify the price of each lashing.

4. The whole quantity must be made of unmixed Concan Hemp of the current Season and delivered on or before the end of march following.

5. The Governor in Council further reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any tender which may be received, without assigning any reasons for so doing. Any tender which may not be conformable in all respects with the conditions of this advertisement will of course be rejected: as will also any tender which may be presented after the date and hour above specified

By order of the Honorable the Governor...

the outstations, by the magistrates, collectors, or senior civil or military authorities there residing.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in council,
(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
3d JUNE 1818.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

10TH APRIL 1818.

The duty of seizing and confining Europeans or Americans, passing through the British Territories without regular Passports, is to be executed by the Magistrate and the Officers of Police in each Zillah, and by Commanding Officers of Outposts.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
WILLIAM NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th April 1818.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to sanction the Establishment of a branch of the Public Dispensary in the Country, for the convenience of those residing at a distance from the Fort;—Notice hereby given that an Upper-roomed-house inclosed by a stone wall and situated near the northern end of the Bendy Bazar, on the left hand side (facing westward) of the road joining the Bendy Bazar to the Duncan road, has been engaged for that purpose; and that Medicines &c. are now ready to be issued from it.

Bombay, 24th January 1823.

For Freight and Passage
TO LONDON
THE SHIP
SARAH,
CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

HAVING her cargo ready, will sail *positively* on the 1st of February next.

A[illegible] for passage to Europe will [illegible] COWASJEE

Passage to England
THE NEW FAST SAILING SHIP
COLUMBIA,
NOW UNDER DESPATCH,

HAS still a part of her very superior accommodation disengaged.

Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. or Captain CHAPMAN, on board.

Bombay 25th Jan. 1823.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE
THE INDIAN *KALENDAR*
SHEWING THE CORRELATIVE DATES
According to the various modes
OF RECKONING TIME
AMONGST THE
THE ENGLISH, HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMANS, & MALABARIANS,
For the year of Christ 1823.

Vikramajit	1879-80
Salbahan	1744-45
Malabar	998-99
Yezdezerd	1192-93
and Hejree	1238-39

PRICE 2½ RUPEES.

Bombay 18th January 1823.

FURNITURE,
FOR SALE,
BY *AUCTION*,
On MONDAY next, the 27th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
AT THE BUNGALOW
ON THE ESPLANADE,
LATELY OCCUPIED
BY COMMODORE
Charles Grant C. B.

SOME useful Articles of household Furniture nearly new, consisting of a set of Jackwood dining tables, some dozens of Chairs, a sideboard, round and oval breakfast tables, Couches, Cots, wardrobes, Chests of drawers, table shades and hanging [illegible] &c. Terms of sale, Cash, & the goods [illegible] away immediately after the sale

KEMPT AND CO
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th of F[illegible]
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
AT
PALM MOUNT
THE VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY
OF
ALEXANDER BELL ESQ.
(MEMBER OF COUNCIL,)
ABOUT TO EMBARK FOR EUROPE,
CONSISTING OF

A VARIETY of Modern Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, Queen Ware, Chandeliers, Wall Shades, Globe Lamps, Tables, Chairs, Cots, Couches, &c. &c. &c. Horses, Carriages; a choice selection of Books;

And a stock of superior Wine, amongst which is 70 dozen of fine old L P. Madeira in Bottle, and 3 Pipes of very fine L. P. Madeira in Wood imported in 1814, 1816 and 1817.

Catalogues will be printed and circulated with all speed.

Carriages and Horses, will be disposed of by private contract, should any purchaser offer previous to the sale.

Bombay, 25th January 1823.

VALUABLE
BOOKS,
&c. &c.
BY
Messrs. BAXTER & Co.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA in 20 vols.
Appendix to ditto in 9 parts.
Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary, elegantly bound in 32 vols.
Edinburgh Annual Register from the commencement to the present time in 15 vols.
Edin. Gazetteer (With Atlas) 12 Vols.
Shakespear's Works, ... 10 Vols.
Robertson's Works, ... 12 Vols.
Walks thro' London with Plates in 2 Vols.
Williamson's Wild Shorts in the East: elegantly bound with Colored Plates,

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

A CARD.

OME Volumes of the files of the Bombay Courier for fo- r years belonging to the Bombay ourier office, having been bo - rowed by Gentlemen on occasions of reference, and not having been returned; it is requested that they be sent back to the Office.

Bombay Courier Office 25th Jan 1823.

THE public are hereby informed that MR. WILLIAM SCOTT BINNY has been this day admit'ed a Partner in our Establishment.

BINNY & Co.

MADRAS,
1st January 1823.

Advertisement.

MR. C. B. BOYCE, Sole proprietor since the death of the late *Mr. W. Boyce*, of the Firm of *Boyce & Co.* has the pleasure to announce the formation of a new Copartnership consisting of *Mr. C. B. Boyce*, *Mr. George Taylor*, and *Mr. William Boyce*, in the same line of Business as the old Concern or Establishment, from the 1st of January 1823, under the designation of *Boyce & Company*.

It is requested, that it may be distinctly understood, that *Mr. George Taylor*, and *Mr. William Boyce*, have no interest in, or connexion with, the Establishment existing anterior to the 1st of January 1823, but that they take their interest in all subsequent transactions.

Mr. Boyce, whose health for some time past, has rendered him incapable of paying that close attention to business which is necessary to Success, especially to the success of Business of the nature of his own, feels that he is deeply indebted to a liberal and enlightened Community, for the large share of public patronage, which under circumstances, even of apparent neglect, has been indulgently extended to him; and in offering his most grateful acknowledgements, which he now most sincerely does, for these, and numerous acts of kindness experienced from particular friends, he has great pleasure in giving his assurance that no devia-

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Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Admin stration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Mr. THOMAS BOYCE, late of Bombay School-master, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, January 22d 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of JOHN WEST, lat Quarter-master Serjeant, of the first Battalion of Artillery, on the Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, January 22d 1823

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of the Reverend GEORGE MARTIN, A. M., late one of the Chaplains serving on this Establishment, deceased intestate, may be granted to Mr CHARLES WILLIAM MARTIN of Bombay, the eldest son of the said deceased.

Bombay, 11th January 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Capt. CHARLES WILLIAM MACKINTOSH, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Mrs. MYRTHE MACKINTOSH the widow of the said deceased, all persons having claims on the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to send in the same to Major ROBERT MACKINTOSH, of the Bombay Regiment of Artillery, at present station'd at Poonah, the constituted Attorney

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Soonderjee Sewjee, ...	25	
Captain John Sutherland, ...	200	
For one day's pay of Officers and noncommissioned Officers of the Detachment of Arty. at Sholapoor under the Command of Capt. F. Schuler,	29.	1 58
For do. do. of the 3d Company 2d Batallion Regiment of Artillery in charge of Lieut. N. Lechmere, ...	20.	1 27
Total.	37.	573. 2. 78.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

I was yesterday turning over the leaves of a monthly magazine of February 1821, when the following narrative of the celebrated dog of the Alps fell under my observation.

But since the merits of this extraordinary animal are probably known to the bulk of your intelligent readers, they may very reasonably expect that I should explain the motives which have induced me to place this account into your hands. From those of a more punctilious delicacy I can easily conceive that I lay myself open to a charge of inattention to their feelings, or distrust of their memory, that they will consider themselves entitled to an apology for obtruding on their notice a subject with which they are already acquainted.

To gratify the rational curiosity of the one and to obviate and remove if possible the captious scruples the latter, I beg to observe that the design I propose to myself in sending this for insertion, is not merely to record in your columns the singular prowess of this animal; I aim rather to draw the attention of your readers from the dog to its masters, and to mark the ingenious expedient, suggested by the philanthropy of the fraternity of the convent at St. Bernard; for while the merits of the animal are in every body's month, unquestionably those, who have so successfully labored to direct its almost intellectual sagacity must be allowed to have some claim to our esteem.

The benevolent object of the institution at St. Bernard, its judicious regulations, its extensive utility, would furnish ample topics of praise, were I disposed to handle them in this place, but I am rather desirous to shun the ground of panegyric, and to place the merits of this society on a more solid basis. I would rather estimate its value by a more legitimate test and appeal at once to facts. A judicious selection of the most remarkable has already been submitted to the public thro' the medium of your paper, and I am fully persuaded that the services of this society need only to be known, to receive a share of the liberality of this benevolent community.

"This true Philanthropist whose name was Barry, bore by way of decoration, and of use, the collar of an order, renowned for its hospitality & love for mankind. It was neither the collar of the order of the Garter, nor of the Bath, nor of the Thistle, but bore instead of the George, the three Crowns, or the Cross of St. Andrew, a bottle [illegible] cordial for the help

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failure of his return, will be a[illegible] in every other case the provisions [illegible] of the 24th January 1820 are to be [illegible]

The Hon'ble the Governor in Coun[illegible] appoint Lieut. E. M. Willoughly, o[illegible] N. I. to be Quarter Master of Brigade [illegible] stationed at Poonah, from the 1st. Decem[illegible]

The Brigade Quarter Master will ha[illegible] all public Military buildings and Barra[illegible] be responsible for the cleanliness and reg[illegible] Lines of different Corps, detachments and [illegible] have charge of the Ferry boats, flying b[illegible] and people attached, and will also have [illegible] troops, Camp Equipage, Carriage &c. a[illegible] to perform all other such duties as appe[illegible] officer holding a situation in the Quarter [illegible] neral's department.

The following staff salary and establishment is fixed for the Quarter Master of Brigade at Poona.

Staff Pay	Rupees 90
Writer and Stationery, ...	60
Horse allowance, ...	30
Office rent	30
	Rupees 210

Per menem.

Bombay Castle 21st January 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order issued by Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis, Commanding the Guicowar subsidiary Force, dated Baroda the 21st. November last, directing the next senior Officer present, Lieutenant Colonel Kemp, to assume the immediate command of the troops at that station, and another order by the same officer, dated Tankaria Bunder the 25th day of that month, directing Lieutenant Colonel Wilson of the 2d. Regiment of Cavalry to proceed to Baroda to take charge of the Guicowar Force upon his own departure to the Presidency, on sick certificate.

Major E. Frederick of the 4th. Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years agreeably to the regulations.

The Governor in Council has much pleasure in ac[illegible] knowledging the services of Major Frederick in th[illegible] Commissariat during a period of nearly eleven yea[illegible] and which he will not fail to bring to the notice [illegible] the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

By Order of the Hon'ble the[illegible] Governor in Counc[illegible]

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Gov[illegible]

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY,
MONDAY 20TH JANUARY 18[illegible]

Extracts from General Orders.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

The Troops arrived in the Harbour from Bas[illegible] will disembark immediately, with the exceptiou [illegible] 2d Battalion 12th Regiment N. I. which Battali[illegible] greably to General Orders of the 4th Decembe[illegible] will proceed on to Severndroog and upon its arriv[illegible] wing of the 2d 9th Regiment now at Dapoolie w[illegible] sent to the Presidency on the return Transports.

The Quarter Master General will, in communica[illegible] with the Superintendent of Marine, be pleased to a[illegible] the necessary measures for carrying the above or[illegible] into effect.

The Detail of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment [illegible] attached to the 1st Marine Battalion 11th Regt. [illegible] will be held in readiness to embark immediat[illegible] board one of the Transports proceeding to Severn[illegible]

Lieutenant and Quarter Master Briggs of th[illegible] talion 12th Regiment N. I. will join th[illegible] ters of his Battalion now in the H[illegible]

Lieutenant Gidley of the 11th [illegible] duty with the 2d Battalion 12th [illegible] Battalion to which he belongs.

Ensign Long of the 11th R[illegible] to do duty with the 2d Batt[illegible] until further orders and will [illegible]

Ensign Pavin of the 1st [illegible] J. having bee[illegible] reported [illegible]

, Capt. Living will sail to
ondon ; her packets will be
clock this evening at the post

n, Captain J. Thacker, having
on board, will sail positively
February. Letters for Europe
ived at Framjee Cowasjee's of-
e 31st instant, 4 o'clock P. M.
œnix Capt. Weynton, follows
th ; and the Columbia about the
h February.

The first sale of Company's Opium for 1822-23 took place at Calcutta on the 31st ultimo. It consisted of 1900 chests, and the Patna averaged Sa Rs 3,283 per chest, and the Benares Sa. Rs. 3,257½ per chest, being one fourth under the prices of last year's sales.

The sale was dull, although higher prices were obtained than the accounts from China had given reason to expect. One fourth only appears to have been purchased for shipment, and the remainder is in the hands of native speculators, who will in all probability sustain a loss on a resale unless more favorable accounts should be received from the eastward prior to the second sale in February, which it is generally supposed will be lower than that just concluded.

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report, via Bushire, has been received of a declaration of War between Russia and Great Britain. On the authority of private letters, from that quatrer, it is said that a British Escort had been attacked by the Russian troops; but no particulars, as to when, or where this aggression on the part of Russia occurred, or on what account the escort was required, are given. We mention it merely as a rumour, attaching little, if any, credit to it.

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fire broke out in the Kumattee Village in the afternoon of Monday, by which upwards four hundred huts were consumed—the fire was extinguished, another fire took place in a rope walk in the Pareil road which was entirely consumed—the latter is supposed to have originated from some of the burning material of the huts having been carried in that direction by the wind. Children we are sorry to learn, fell victims to the devouring element. The Fire Engine was on the spot, in a very short time.

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ing, Commodore Char- embarked on board the and honours due to morning sailed for

with her husband's victuals in the morning to Mr. Hutt's Tents on the Esplanade in whose service her husband was—that on enquiring for the deceased she was informed he had gone home the night before—she had afterwards enquired at the chokies if her husband was a prisoner any where, and was told he was not—no person had ever attempted to seduce her from her husband, or made her any presents—the jewels on her person she had brought from Broach, she lives with her brother in Bombay who lets out carts to hire—her brother has been in Bombay a long time—she had no quarrel with her husband, nor did her husband ever accuse her of improper conduct—he did not wear any jewels about his person. Here the evidence closed. The Coroner observed to the Jury in summing up, that had the deceased been found in the ditch with his arms and feet loose, there might perhaps have been some probability to conclude that he had come to his death by accident, though even such a conclusion would have been doubtful as the water in the place where he was found was only three feet deep; but the ligatures which bound his members together, placed the means of his death beyond a doubt—He (the Coroner) had felt some doubt whether he should be justified in holding an inquest over a body which from its offensive state could scarcely be approached—one of the great benefits resulting from inquisitions was the inspection of the body to discover if any marks of violence existed; in the present case that advantage could be no be obtained; he had however proceeded in this duty, under the belief that the widow might have thrown some light on the affair, but in that hope the jury he was certain would be disappointed as well as himself: on the contrary the widow's evidence had so completely shut out every ground of conjecture as to the motives which had led to the commission of so foul and barbarous a murder, that he was at a loss to conceive any possible motive whatever. The jury had anticipated him in one very natural question which seemed to have suggested itself to every person present—he meant the question whether any person had attempted to seduce the wife from the allegiance to her husband. Looking at the elegance of her person and the splendor of the ornaments in which she appeared, with reference to her humble station of life, a conjecture very naturally occured that things were not altogether right in that quarter; she had however with much apparent sincerity and simplicity of manner denied that any attempts of the nature suggested had been made; he really believed that her testimony throughout was not to be doubted; there was something in the manner of a witness that betrayed either the falsity or truth which was spoken, and could not deceive those who had had experience in examinations of this kind. With respect to the other points in the case, he had some reason to think that the assault upon the deceased was the consequence of some sudden affray, in which the parties had proceeded to great and cruel extremities; his reasons for this conjecture was the texture and materials of the bandage or ligatures employed to fasten his limbs; no persons meditating his death would have waylaid him with the possession only of these [illegible] materials. If any conspiracy had been formed for that purpose, why not at once employ the dagger, or at least some bludgeon, or cordage better adopted to such criminal purposes. None of these method had apparantly been used and it was therefore not an improper conclusion to draw, that the parties concerned in the affair had not the possession of them, and therefore had not concerted any criminal design on the contrary the bandage appears [illegible]

oart immediately in the rear of the English burying ground and also in another oart of Wittoba Cannojee on the opposite side of the high road. This atrocious murder had been committed on Saturday night apparently with a Bandaree's knife or bill hook, which with one blow on the back of the neck had nearly separated the Head from the body: the deceased was lying at the foot of a Tree close to the wall of the burying ground. From the extensive nature of the wound and the immediate gush of blood which had flowed in immense quantity, the sufferings of this unfortunate youth must have been only momentary. The body was discovered early on Sunday morning but as an inquest could not legally sit on that day, the public had an opportunity of witnessing a most shocking spectacle, and from the crowds of all descriptions of persons who visited this melancholy scene it must have occasioned a most extraordinary sensation in the public mind; nothing transpired before the coroner to lead to the detection of the perpetrator of this horrible and atrocious deed. The facts of the case may be collected from the coroner's short observations to the jury. He observed that the case was very simple and would require no particular observation from him; the jury had witnessed the nature of the wound which might be fairly said to amount to decapitation. He had no doubt but it had been accomplished with a Bandaree's hook which from its weight and sharpness was well calculated to produce such an astonishing effect, and from the dexterity with which it had been used and the place where committed it was probable that the perpetrator of the deed was a Bandaree.---The Jury had heard that the deceased had quitted the place where the body was lying with two of his companions at six o'clock on Saturday evening at the close of his labour for the day in that oart, and had then gone over to the other oart on the opposite side of the road where his labours were also finished at 7 o'clock—at first he (the Coroner.) had considered it surprising that the deceased should have returned to the first oart without any apparent cause and without any of his implements about him, but as it appeared he did not return to his home near the piquet guard on the Esplanade with his two companions, but had left them in the second oart on pretence of business amongst the fishermen near Mr. Milburn's House in Back Bay, that surprise had abated; and he now conceived from the bearings of these several places, that it was just the route the deceased would take on his return home to the Esplanade, & which would account for his being found again in the oart which he had quitted on the evening of his death---The deceased had taken a straight diagonal course from Mr. Milburn's on his return, which would naturally bring him to the place where he was now lying—whether he had been followed from the fisherman's place, or had suddenly been attacked by the Bandarees of the oart adjoining his own, it was difficult to say—He had promised on leaving his companions to be at home nearly as soon as themselves; now if such was his intention and he had actually endeavoured to do so, he would be returning through the range of oarts in rear of the Burying ground before the Bandaries of those oarts had quitted them, as it was in evidence that their labours did not close till the constant hour of seven and a little later, so that in point of fact if the crime had been committed by them there was a fitting opportunity for it. The moon on Saturday evening at seven o'Clock would just afford sufficient light for the purpose, and considering the stillness and obscurity of the place at that hour which could only be then frequented by the Bandaries, it became extremely [illegible] that these were the people implicated in

for all Arab Horses, weight for age, By la Standard; heats one mile:

Mr. Malcolm's,		Fitz James	1
Lieut. Ribot's,		Cedric,	2
Capt. Fearon's		Claude,	3
Mr. Crawford's		Rob Roy,	4
Capt. Mansfield's,		Waxy,	5

Time first heat 1 59 *second heat.* 2 2

LAST DAY.

FRIDAY. THE 24TH JANUARY 1823.

The Gold Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas, given by the Turf Club in 1802, and now in the possession of Mr. Crawford, heats two miles, 9 stones, Stakes Rs. 5 each.

Mr. Crawford's,	Sussex,	1
Mr. Malcolm's,	Burnfoot,	2 dr.

Won easy, no time taken.

A Plate for the beaten Horses of the season that have saved their distance, of 400 Rs from the Fund, and 3 gold mohurs each; to be handicaped by the Stewards, two miles.

Mr. Law's	Donegal,	1
Mr. Crawford's,	Forester,	2
Mr. Havelock's,	Recorder,	3

Time 4 25: *won easy.*

1ST MATCH: TWO MILES.

Capt. Fitz James's,	Minstrel,	1
Mr. Elliot's,	Proxy,	2

Time 4 9.

This match was an interesting (and great betting) race. Proxy took the lead & kept it till within the distance chair, when the superior strength and bottom of Minstrel brought him through, and he won rather easily at the end.

2D MATCH: TWO MILES.

Mr. Malcolm's,	Fitz James,	1
Mr. Crawford's,	Rob Roy,	2

Won quite easy in 4 11.

ARRIVAL.—Lieutenant Taylor B. E. Regt.
Lieut. and Adjt. W. F. Allen 2 | 12.
Lieut. G. More, do.
Lieut. E. Burgess, do.
Ensign Stewart, do.
Ensign Gautier, do.
Lieut. Thos. Stalker Pioneers.
Lieut. W. Gidley 1st | 11th.
Asst. Surgeon Thos. H. Graham late 2d | 3d.
Asst. Surgeon James Burnes 2d | 12th.
Lieut. H. Cracklow 1st | 11th.
Major E. E. Stannard B. E. Regt.
Ensign Wroughton 1st | 2d.
Capt. E. Robinson B. E. Regt.
Capt. J. H. Lester 2d | 26th Bengal N. I.
Major G. Smith Commg. P. D. A.
Capt. J. Corke P. D. A.
Surgeon A. Paton Surat Garrison.
Capt. Bagnold 1st | 12th.
Cornet Arbuthnot 3d Lt. Cavy.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. J. T. Leslie H. A.
Ensign Powell 2d—5th
Ensign F. Outram, Eng.
Ensign Wroughton 1st | 2d.
Ensign H. N. Ramsay 2 | 12th.
Lieut. J. Roebuck E. Brigade.
Cornet H. Wilks 1st Cavy.
Lieut. Thomas Briggs 2d | 12th N. I.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COUR

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page of Paper.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 4th, Ship Almorah, Captain Thos. Winter, from Calcutta 27th December.

January 9th, Brig Rattamalla, Captain J. H. Brohier, from Chittagong 1st January.

10th, Bark Dolphin, Captain George East, returned from Sea.

DEPARTURE.—9th, Ship Almorah, Captain Thomas Winter, Bombo.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Ship Asia, Captain T. W. Aldham.
Ship Ceres, Captain H. B. Pridham.
Brig Rattamalla, Captain J. H. Brohier.
Bark Dolphin, Captain George East.
Schooner Highland Lass, Captain C. W. Eaton.
Cutter Mary, Captain J. G. Lear.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.]—Dec. 28th, Ship Marquis of Hastings, C. J. Anderson, from Amboyna 15th June.

Dec. 29th, Ship Minerva, J. Bell, from Port Jackson 5th October.

Dec. 30th, Ship John Adam, J. Brown, from Cochin China 31st October, Sincapore, and Penang 8th November.

Passengers from Eastward.

Mrs. Crawford, John Crawford, Esq. Agent to the Governor General, Capt. Dangerfield, Assistant to ditto; Ensign Rutherford, ; Doctor Wallich, Superintendant Botanical Garden; Mr G. Finlayson, Surgeon; Mr. J. E. Reed, Draftsman; Mr. Hyde, Apothecary; Mr. S. P. Singer, Clerk.

From Sincapore, Mr. William Storm, Merchant; Mr. Farquhar; Mr. Julius Pagget, Assistant to Doctor Wallich.

Dutch Schooner, Rembing, T. C. Ross, from Batavia, and Penang 6th Dec.

January 1st, H. C. Ship Thames, W. Haviside, from London 20th July, and Portsmouth 3d August.—Ship Sir Edward Paget, John Geary, from London, Portsmouth 3d August, and Cape 2d Nov.

Passengers, per Sir Edward Paget from London.

Mrs. Dashwood, Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Swagne, Mrs Webb, Mrs Lowder, Mrs. Petrie, Mrs. Carroll, Miss Brown, Miss Johnson, Lieut. Col. J. M. Johnson, B. N. I. T. J. Dashwood, Esq. Civil Service, Captain D. Ross, B. M. Marine Surveyor Gen. Capt. Daniel Smith. Madras N. I. Capt. Robt. Wilkins, B. N. I. Lieut. Thos. Swagne, H. M. 44th Regiment, Lieutenant William Maxwell, H. M. 14th Regiment, Lieutenant Henry Oliphant, B. N. I. Mr. George Webb, and Mr. Morgan Powell, Surgeons; Mr. James Lawder, Surgeon for Madras. Thomas Turton, Esq. Barrister, Mr. George Fraser, Cadet B. N. C Mr. Samuel Fenning, Cadet B. Artillery, Mr. John Bracken, Cadet B. N. I. Mr. John Fordyce, Cadet B. Artillery, Mr. Peter James Begbie, Cadet Madras Artillery, Mr. Alfred Jackson, Cadet, B. N. I. Mr. J. W. Carroll, and Mr. Samuel Woodland, Free Merchants.

Passengers per Thames, Mrs. Showers, Miss Isabella Pennington, Mrs. Caroline Stewart, Miss Julia Maria Stuart, Captain Samuel Haulton, B. N. I. Commg. Detachment, Lieutenant John Thomas Law, Ac. g. Adjt. Lieutenant Peter La Touch, Lieutenant John Crawford, Bombay Marine, Mr. John Hatham, Mr. James H. McDonald, and Mr. George James Cookson. Cadets of Artillery; Mr. Robt. McMurdo, Mr. Samuel R. Bagshaw, Mr. William Mitchel, Mr. C. S. Berbarie, and Mr. Thomas Seaton: Mr. Harry Chambers Guellard, drowned 14th November, Cadets of Artillery Mr. John Hawkin, Free Mariner.

On the 27th Dec. the Thames spoke the Clyde from Calcutta to England, all well.

Jan. 4 Thames J. Litson from London June 28

DEPARTURES.] Dec. 28th, Ship James Drummond, George Wise, for Banca.

Dec. 29th, Ship Moira, W. Humble, for London via Madras.

Dec. 30th, French Ship Penelope, J. Hillaire, for Bourdeaux. Ship Vanus, John Boag, for the Persian Gulph.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Jaulnah, on the 2d Instand the Lady of Captain R. Shawe, of a daughter.

On the 17th Instant Mrs. Higgs, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Colabah, on Friday the 17th instant after a long and painful illness Lieutenant John Gilbert, H. M. 20th Regiment he was buried with Military honors attended by the 20th Regt. and other Officers of the Garrison."

On the 11th Instant Mr. Jacob Lambertus Vanwoollen aged 36 years.

He was a man who was doomed to taste largely of the bitter cup of misfortunes & afflictions in all their varied shapes, and his departure from this world to a better state was really to him, from pain and woes a relief which kind Heaven sent to him.

On the 19th Inst. Louisa, Infant daughter of Mrs. George Higgs, aged 2 days.

On the 23d inst. Mr. J. S. Watson, late of the Firm of Lugrin and Watson, aged 28 years.

On the 23d inst. Mrs. Ann Capon aged 56 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Arcot, on the 1st Jan. W. Harington, Esq. C. S. to Martha, second Daughter of the late Revd. Herbert Jeffreys, of Ilford, Essex.

At the Presidency, on the 4th January Mr. R. W. Bruce, to Anne, the eldest Daughter of Major Brown, by his second Marriage.

On the 7th January Michael Sargon, Esq. to Miss Emma Olivarious.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 2d January, the Lady of Captain J. R. Ardagh, 24th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Poonamallee, on the 1st of January 1823, the Wife of Mr. Edward Tent, of a Daughter.

At Salem, on the 3d January at the house of J. M. Heath, Esq. the Lady of H. W. Kensington, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 23d December, the Lady of Robert John Hunter, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 5th January of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. H. M. M'Bean, aged 38 years; leaving a Wife and five Children, with a large circle of friends to lament his loss.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 30th December, Mr. George Edward Mullins, to Miss Jane Clarissa, eldest Daughter of the late Mr. Charles George Mullins of the Court of Requests.

On the 2d December, 1822, Cawnpore, Lieutenant William G. Lennox, 22d N. I. to Miss De Laval.

At Futtyghur on the 18th Dec. 1822, Mr. Joseph Morgan to Miss Emelia Cray.

At Fusiyguth, on the 18th December, R. Captain J. D. Parsons, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to Miss Maria Swetenham.

On the 2d Jan. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, the Hon. James Ruthven Elphinstone, Civil Service on this establishment, to Clementina, eldest Daughter of the late Henry Abbott, Esq.

BIRTHS.—On the 20th December, Mrs. J. N. Thomas, of Jessore, of a Daughter.

At Howrah, on the 24th December, Mrs. R. Baines, of a son.

On the 27th December, at Chandernagore, the lady of Julien Liotard, junior, Esq. of a son and heir.

On the 28th December, at the house of Captain Heyman, the Lady of M. J. Lemarchand, Esq. of Chazeepoor, of a Son.

At Purtaubghur, Oude, on the 18th December, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Rose, Commanding at that Station, was safely delivered of a daughter.

DEATHS.—In Durrumtollah, on the 23d December, aged 48 years. Mrs. Bailey, the Widow of the late Mr. Abraham Bailey, Indigo Planter at Dalnaghur in Jessore, having survived her husband only 3 months and 18 days.

On the 18th December, Master W. Poole, Son of Mr. W. M. Poole.

Jan. 2d, At the Residence of Hugh Forbes, Esq. Tank-square, the Hon. Francis Sempill, (Assistant Surgeon in the H. C. Service, attached to the Gorruckpore Light Infantry.) Aged 28 years.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, January 8, 1823

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s 9d per Madras Rupee. } Imperial
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d per do. } Imperial
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 22½ to 23 per cent. pm.
Unremittable 16½ to 17 " "

APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY 11, 1823

Mr Daniel Elliott, Junior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and Mahratta Translator to Government.

Reverend C. Bankes, B. A. Military Chaplain at Secundrabad.

Reverend J. Wright, B. A, Military Chaplain at Trichinopoly.

On Saturday last anchored in the Roads the Ship Almorah, Captain Winter, from Calcutta the 27th ultimo.

PASSENGERS,—Captain J. C. Hyde, Bengal Horse Artillery; Mr. Watkin Mendez, Assist. Surgeon, Mad. Esta; and Mary Goldroy, Charter-party Passeuger.

Mad. Gazt. Jan. 8th 1823

The unprecedentedly high surf which has prevailed for the last week has almost wholly interdicted all communication with the Ships—which will, we hear, postpone the departure of the Astell until the commencement of the ensuing week.

The only arrival from Sea since our last number is the Brig Rattamalla from Chittagong.

The Ship Almorah, Captain Winter, sailed for Bombay on Thursday. She touches at Colombo.

Mad. Gaz. Jan. 11th 1823.

HIBERNIAN SUBSCRIPTION.

Total on the 8th Jan. 1823.
70 Guineas and Rupees..... 93,182 12 0

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Major J. A. Kelly, M. E. R.; Captain H. Kyd, M. E. R.; Captain C. G. Alves, Brigade Major Centre Division; Captain Drew, Chicacole Light Infantry; Captain C. Hendrick, Royal Regiment; Captain S. I.; Hodgson, 1st Bat. 25th Regt. N. I.; Brevet Captain J. Norton, H. M. 34th Regiment; Lieutenant G. Hurton, 1st Bat. 11th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. R. Graham, 14th N. I.; Lieut. D. Star, M. E. R.; Lieutenant H. D. Courtayne, 69th Regiment; Lieutenant D. Campbell, 34th Regiment; Lieutenant J. Metcalf. 2d Bat. 4th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant Lynch, 2d Bat. 24th Regiment N. I.; Lieut Elgie, 34th Regiment; Lieutenant and Adjutant Ray, M. E. R.; Surgeon J. Burton Bellary; Ensign C. Rumley, 30th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant J. Deane, 2d Battalion 15th Regt. N. I.; Lieutenant J. Garnault, 1st Bat. 24th Regt. N. I.; Lieutenant J. Clough, 1st Bat. 9th Regt. N. I.; Lieutenant P. Francis, 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*..... 22 0 *a* 22 8
Non-Remittable, *ditto*..... 13 12 *a* 14 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 6 per Cent.
Ditto on Govt. Bills of Exchange 5———
Interest on Loans on Deposit... 3———
Bank Shares—Premium, 50 *a* 52 pent Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.] CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
1 11 *a* 2 0 On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupee.....	1 11½ *a* 2 4
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92
Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees	
Bills on Court of Directors, drawn at 2 6—Exchange 28 *a* 30 per cent. *Premium*.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spar. Dollars, sa. rs.	205 0 *a*	205 10	per 100	
Dubloons.....	38 8 *a*	31 8	each	
Joes, or Pezas.....	17 8 *a*	17 12	"	
Dutch, Ducats,.....	4 4 *a*	4 12	"	
Louis D'or,.....	8 4 *a*	8 8	"	
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 4 *a*	190 8	per 100	
Star Pagodas,.....	3 6½ *a*	3 7 6	each	
Sovereigns,.....	9 8 *a*	10 0		
Bank of Eng. Notes,	9 8 *a*	10 0		

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 19TH DECEMBER 1822.

Mr. H. Wood, Accountant General.

Mr. C. Morley, Deputy Accountant General and Accountant to the Military Dapartment.

Mr. W. H. Oakes, Sub Accountant General, Accountant to the Revenue and Judicial Departments, and Civil Auditor.

Mr. C. T. Glass, Accountant to the Commercial and Marine Departments and Auditor of the Commercial Accounts.

Mr. J. A. Dorin, Head Assistant in the Office of Accountant General.

THE 31ST DECEMBER.

Mr. J. Trotter, Mint Master at Calcutta.
Mr. W. Bell, Collector of Nuddea.
Mr. P. Y. Lindsay, do. of Mymensing.

Mission to Siam and Cochin China We have not space in the present number to correct the misstatements that have got abroad respecting the proceedings of the Mission to the Eastward. This we shall be able to do, on competent authority, in our next.

[*Govt. Gaz. January 2d* 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE

SIR.—To my great delight I saw by your papers the other day that a Waltz was actually got up at the Town Hall. Much has been said on the propriety of that graceful dance. I only know this—that when I used to Waltz in the Waterloo Rooms, Strand, London, I always felt more frightened than my fair partner, and that fear was certainly the predominant sensation—Oh the delightful Waltz. The man who can—but stop, I will give you in verse what I have thought of it: in the mean time I am

Your obedient servant,
POET CRANE.

P. S.—If you hear any more of the proposal of writing of songs for prizes, pray tell me, as I intend writing for them, my style being much approved of late by my Tank Square studies.

All hail Terpsichore! I court thy muse,
And know full well that thou wilt not refuse
E'en to inspire an humble strain like mine,
Who so devoutly worships at thy shrine—
Who so devoutly pays his court to thee,
And owns thy power, Oh Terpsichere.
When in the languishing soft Waltze's maze
How charming 'tis to press the panting stays
And throbbing heart—her stays can scarce confine,
And guide your partner thro' the dizzy line,
Who languishing with softest music's charm,
Reclines and makes a pillow of your arm,
And gently panting overcome with heat;—
A lowly pillow for a head so sweet—
Oh 'tis a joy—'tis purest ecstacy,
To feel a throbbing bosom press to thee,
Thrilling with innocent and youthful joy.
Oh 'tis delight, to which there's no alloy
To be within the dear vicinity
Of such sweet innocence and modesty;
Chastens your very look, your very thought;
You militate 'gainst strictest virtue naught—
You feel that innocence transcend to you,
And hover round you soft as morning dew,
As in Tank Square when up at early hour
I've seen the dew drop hover round the flower.—
You feel, as 'twere by magic sympathy,
Her innocence—her innate purity.—
Your dear confiding partner of the maze
Transmits that quietness felt in early days—
But ah! I think the greastest of all woes
Is a fair Waltzer treading on your toes—
She lunging one way, while you go the other;
Or interruption from a strapping brother,
Who roughly tipping on your chops a fister,
Asks what you mean by waltzing with his Sister:—
Or when with waltz and music your're elated,
Mamma declaring that her darling's heated,
And, as alone, the Waltz you cannot do—
This very plain that you must sit down too.
Talking of sitting down, I can't refrain
From getting up.—I've done—Your servant
CRANE.

We hail with unmeasurable satisfaction the reappearance of Poet Crane in the Poetical word.—Ed.

FAREWELL ENTERTAI

AT THE TOWN HALL, IN HONOR O
QUESS AND MARCHIONESS OE H

The close of the Marquess Hastin
tration in British In
that general expres ion
his firm decisive and b
calculated to inspire. To-day we c
him as we could not do before—he has
we can write of him without fear of m
misconstrued. The sun has set—we
beams, but we bear grateful remembr
glory of his course, and the genial
wh ch he shed on millions. Even at suc
had we reason to cavil we could not do
having such a cause, we have the gre
sure in adding our humble but honest
praise and good wishes to the general he
the approval of thousands has been voted
Lordship, and what the many co
usually is right. We know not, a
respects ourselves, we care not, wh
out from England to succeed him;
sake of the governed, we would fain w
he be as just, as liberal in inten ion, as
hensive in plans, as cautious and wis in his
as irreproachable in the general tenor of his
and as conciliating, kind, & affable in sentim
expr ssion nd demeanour, and as easy of a
as the Marquess of Hastings has been for
nine long years that he has been at the hea
the Government in this distant portion of the
tish dominions.

We now come to the spendid farewell En
tainment given to His Lordship, and his
Consort, at the Town Hall on the night of Ma
day the 30th ultimo, by several of the most distinguished Inhabitants of Calcutta, comprising individuals from the Civil and Military Services of the H. C. and the Mercantile body of this City, &c. It is not the least irksome part of Editor's duty to give local descriptions of events, the memory of which is green in the minds of all. We do not mean irksome in itself, but from a well founded dread that any description in an individual's power must appear prosaic and dull, compared with the reality. We must therfore beg the indulgent consideration of those who were present at the fete of Monday, indeed a description of what they beheld with their own eyes, must to them be almost superflous, but we write not so much for their eye on the occasion, as for our friends in the Country, who no doubt expect that we should say something about what may be considered as a striking event.

Considering the limited time which the Stewards of the Entertainment had for preparation, we were really much and most agreeably surprised at the grand and impressive symposiastic. Whole with which they graced an occasion itself peculiarly interesting and touching. When the clouds of night had shaded in their pall of darkness the city of palaces, the Town Hall presented the appearance of a temple of light and splendour. It seemed as if the superb mansion had arisen in a moment out of the earth, or alighted from the Heavens like the palace which the Genii gave to Aladdin. The attention of the Stewards was not confined merely to ornamenting the Town Hall; it sought even to attach marks of respectful consideration to the dwelling of the Illustrious Guests; forthey had taken care have the whole of the western entrance of compound of the Governm House hoist gateway by which his Lo p and the Marchioness proceeded to the Town Hall) m st brilliantly illuminated; and never did the statue of the British Lion look prouder than in the orient blaze that gleamed from the dusky bosom of night and gleamed triumphantly for him who has so well upheld in distant realms the honor and glory of the British character. The whole of the railing in front of the great portico of the Hall was lighted by triple rows of variegated lamps, and above the gate at each end of the vast building leading to the portico, flamed a gigantic but beauteous star that threw forth the quivering beams of its variegated lustre into the palpable obscure' or the nocturnal gloom. To avoid passing through the lower Hall, where Supper was being prepared—or to inconvenience its arrangments,—the guests as they arrived entered by the Sarcenbl-zoned gate towards the back portico, the porch of which presented a waving surface of the most beautiful gleams and hues. A triumphal arch of ever green rose above the door that opened from the porch, and the rainbow tints of the adjoining windows, threw their slanting and tender radiance upon the deep green foliage of the arch. Above all projected a grand transparency representing the national arms of the United Empire of Great Britain upon a huge illuminated shield. On entering the portal, the eye in front beheld the principal vomitory of the lower hall garnished and adorned with military flags in the most tasteful manner, and flags and banners waved along the of both the stair cases all the the mind for a moment to the

[illegible]ered conquest in the East, [illegible]ich maintained as well what [illegible]ed—and that philanthropy [illegible]owed that blessings of peace [illegible]he ragged furrows of war! On [illegible]ease, the spectator involunta- [illegible]ire the splendidly picturesque [illegible]at once upon him, and which [illegible] back some centuries among the [illegible], triumphal pomp, gothic magnificence. The door leading into the [illegible]en converted into a grand gothic [illegible] above, and executed altogether [illegible]t correctness and elegance. On [illegible] portal stood a half life [illegible]ing the solemn habi- [illegible]owl, &c. The upper [illegible]al, which was arched according to [illegible]ules of gothic architecture, repre- [illegible]low of stained glass; as it were [illegible]y the declining beams of the eve- [illegible]he middle compartment of it was a [illegible]l Escutcheon, and in the smaller one [illegible]e the Crest of Loudoun and Hastings, [illegible]th laurel and with oak the other. The [illegible]es of the window were gold and azure [illegible]on a field gules.

[illegible]ately opposite this gothic portal, on [illegible] side of the lobby, and in fine keeping [illegible], was a most admirable designed, [illegible] executed Transparency framed in [illegible] to correspond with its fellow on [illegible]ce. The subject of the picture was [illegible] and the figures of half life size. In the [illegible]round were six figures—the most conspicu- [illegible]these was the Demon of War, end Misrule [illegible]d to a rock. In his countenance there was [illegible]ed an expression of disappointed malignity, [illegible]writhing ferocity. Though manacled, one [illegible]mpotently brandished a bloody dagger. Near [illegible]n the left, lay strewn and in flames the [illegible]uents of war, torture, and human demorsh- [illegible]dic[illegible]ive of that peace which India [illegible]njoyed beneath the Noble Marquess's [illegible]way. Behind the Demon of War stood Peace and Plenty—the former had the olive branch o[illegible] mercy & rest in one hand, while with the other ([illegible] benignant smile irradiating her countenance at the same time) she pointed to a glory formed by an embleazoned circle, in the centre of which was [illegible]ns ribed

HASTINGS.

Round it appeared the well known legend *Palmam qui meruit ferat*. This legend was in- [illegible]ther encircled by a wreath, of oak leaves, thistles, ros[illegible]s and shamrock, surmounted by a Crown; above which, in the clouds, three flying Cupids bore aloft the armorial shields of Hastings and Loudoun. Next the female figure that typified Peace, stood Plenty, having a Cornucopia in her hand, and looking sweetly on a group below her. Out of the glory surrounding the name of Hastings proceeded rays of intense light, which illuminated the whole scene of the picture; on the right side of which, and reclining under the shade of a palm tree, reclined the Genius of Asia sorrowful at the departure of her Noble Benefactor and his Consort, indicated by a ship (the Glasgow) in full sail on the ocean behind, from gazing on which, with tearful eyes she has apparently turned. Near her were the Natives of Hindustan, represented by a Moslem and a Hindoo. The former appeared viewing the Genius of Peace, and the Genius of Plenty in admiring amaze—and the latter was prostrate in a posture of reverend thankfulness to the Gods that the Demon of War was bound, his engines an[illegible]lated, and Peace and Plenty smiling graciously on the face of the earth.

[illegible]fter the spectator had paused here for some [illegible]es, the multitudinous hum of voices, and [illegible]ceiving a mode of music, irresistibly attrac- [illegible]d him[illegible]ter the gothic portal. No words [illegible]an give an adequate idea of the magnificence, splendor and elegance of the interior. One at [illegible]rst felt quite bewildered by the dazzling coup [illegible]eil: the flood of light [illegible] the massy diamond cut chandeliers, the ban[illegible]s that told of feigned gleesome woe, the gorgeousness of the whole scene, and the vast assemblage of brave, and accomplished men, and of beautiful and fashionable women, clad in the most exquisite fabricks of the loom and tricked out by the hands of the Graces. On receiving a hint from this bewilderment, we turned towards the Music Gallery at the west end of the Hall. The contour of the place had undergone a complete, and exceedingly gorgeous metamorphosis. Immediately below, and in front of the musical gallery, a magnificently splendid pavilion had been erected, and neither cost nor art had been spared to render it a resting place worthy of the noble and distinguished personages that were to be canopied in its Elysian shade. This pavilion was supported on six slender pillars of the finest workmanship, with gold flaming gold bases and capitals. The pillars supported a massy cornice of burnished gold work, with golden shells and pyramidal ornaments alternately all round. The top of the pavilion was formed by azure coloured silk with orange coloured flowers tastefully arranged—the whole terminated in a knightly plume. From the gold cornice fell in graceful folds drapery of lilac silk. Above the entrance of the [illegible]ere to be seen two richly adorned Co- [illegible]bsequently. Beneath them on an [illegible] with side ornaments was in-

ADIEU!

In the back ground extending a considerable way behind the pavilion, and seen thro' it with the most picturesque effect, was a spirited Lancescape, surrounding a baronial castle perched upon an elevated hill, with a lake below and groves and peasant fields adjoining. The dead wall on both sides the Landscape, was relieved by crimson drapery. Within the pavilion upon a raised platform, covered with a carpet of crimson velvet, stood two chairs of state for the Marquess and Marchioness. Ranged semicircularly on each side of the pavilion, chairs were placed for His Excellency Sir E. Paget, and Lady H. Paget—the Honorable the Members of Council, and other most distinguished guests. The balconies on each side the Music gallery were set off in front with imperial purple hangings, fringed with gold. Along the field of purple, waved a streak of the most delicate muslin that looked like a fleecy cloud reposing on the cerulean concave of a midsummer-night-sky. At the angle of the cornice between the Music gallery and the balconies on either hand, projecting armorial shields rested against golden headed spears, from which depended national standards and banners. On the extreme right and left of the balconies, the same ornaments; but of a larger size, appeared.

Opposite the pavilion at the East end of the festive Hall, stood the usual state recess and canopy, which was converted into an orchestra, having a crimson barrier of three feet high resting on the floor in front, against which was fixed a large antique golden lyre. Following the whole range of pillars on each side and waving gracefully between the lofty capitals of each, were gay festoons oak, laurel, roses, &c., and from each festoon was suspended a shield, having inscribed upon it in golden capitals the name of some glorious battle field, captivated fort or masterly treaty, associated with the fame of the Marquess of Hastings, either by personal valour or personal influence and administration.

East End.

ORCHESTRA.

Holland	Ball Room within the Pillars.	Sooree
Wusoa		Jythuck
Jypoor		Jesulmeer
Cubud		Chanda
Booj		Do gurh
Kota		Soodoor
Sutarah		Flanders
Aseerghur		Muknapoor
Jubdpoor		Soonbwarah
Kalunga		Matagoan
Mundela		Kandes
Bikameer		Boondu
Malown		Rasulkheim
Pindarees Subdued		Korigaum
Catmandoo		Pirates Subdued
Napaul		Nagpoor
Poonah		Almorah
Jubbulpoor		Hattras
Sagur		Carolina
Gondwan		Treaty of Muxdisor
Bunkershill		Talner

PAVILION.

Balcony—Music Gallery—Balcony.

West End.

The Ball room floor was chalked or painted we dont know which—in a most tasteful manner. In the middle of the floor was sketched the family shield of the Noble Pair, with coronet, &c. to correspond; on each side, stars and heraldic flowers, &c. In the side rooms, refreshments were laid out, and every means had been provided for entertaining those who chose to saunter there. About ten o'clock, when the rooms were crowded to a degree which we never before witnessed in Calcutta, the approach of the noble and illustrious guests, was announced by the blast of trumpets. The Stewards of the Entertainment had been in readiness at the back portal, and received his Lordship and her Ladyship, before whom their own establishment of servants in state liveries, bearing imperial chowries and maces, cleared the way. Preceded by his Lordship's suite, the Stewards walked upstairs two and two, leading his Lordship and the Marchioness up to the ball room. They stopped a moment in the lobby to glance at the transparencies, which apparently excited their most gracious admiration. The band now struck up the national anthem of *God save the King* as the Noble guests entered the ball room—where, in the most urbane and courteous manner bowing to the assembled hundreds that crowded round them, they passed on to the Western pavilion, and sat down in the state chairs. At this time the number present could not, we imagine, be under fifteen hundred. It was truly a grand sight and the entertainment in all its branches did the utmost credit to those who got it up. It was *worthy* of the noble pair to whom it was given, and it was no less indicative of the munificent liberality of those who gave it. The Stewards exerted themselves to the utmost to render all classes comfortable and happy. For some time after the entrance of the Marquess and the Marchioness, it was impossible, from the pressure of the croud within the pillars, to form a dancing set. Accordingly, people were squeezed into conversasional groupes, whether they would or not——"Ah my dear Mrs. A. who expected to see you here." "Miss B. is it *really* you; how *delighted* I am to meet you and see you *look* so enchanting."—Do you think then my *dress* tolerable." Oh quite divine."—"What band is that playing in the Orchestra in the other end." "Really I dont know; it is the band of some thing umhob:—pray Mr. T. *what* band is that?" "The lancer's I believe." How *well* they play"—"exquisitely."—"Ah, that is one of the dear, sweet, new quadrilles. I hope we shall have no kitchen dances?" "You dont like to country dances then!" "Cant endure them." Waltzing."—"extremely." Sweet charming dance: should you be disengaged, may I expect the honor of your hand for the first Waltz." I should have the greatest pleasure, but I am engaged to yonder Lancer Officer speaking to Miss Q." "Lucky dogs those Lancers, they carry every thing before them."—"I am glad that woman is gone," said the other. "Which, the one you was complimenting just now on her looks." Yes—she *looks* ideous that Miss B. & is an enormous flirt in the bargain."—Then one might see an honest Armenian couple, jogging on slowly, and keeping their quiet admiration to themselves—no doubt to give it Vent in the sung family circle next morning. Next came straggling exclamations on the ear—"How hot! How crowded!"—"How well his Lordship looks!"—"Tom, What's that round his Lordship's knee" "*What*, not know the *Garter!* fine fellow at your age not to know the Garter of Knighthood—and *that* blue Sash is the blue ribbon of the order. In reading Parliamentary debates, have you not read of the noble lord in the blue ribbon often."—"What splendid Diamonds those are her Ladyship wears and look, look at that fine majestic lady moving along on the left; does she not remind you of the description we have of Aspasia? What an astonishingly rich diamond buckle she wears at her zone!"—"How romantic the pavilion looks," exclaimed one.—"I dare say it cost a good sum." observed a true counting-house genius, with a most prudent visage, who eyed every thing askance; as much as to say, like the old Highland Laird in the admirable novel of Marriage, "What wastery!" So though not many a beautiful eye that gazed wistfully on the surrounding objects, with the quick-moving glance of youth and excited spirits, and longing exceedingly for the dancing to commence. The band of the Lancers had ceased playing in the crimson orchestra—the great area had been relieved a little of its plethora, by many retiring to the side rooms, or going to promenade in the corridors. The ocean of plumes, flowers, tresses and feathers undulated more to the sides—the band of the 44th on the lobby had commenced some air in relief of the Lancer band within—when lo! the sons of rosin and catgut in the western gallery struck up a Dance Quadrille, or Country Dance—we cannot say which—but the Ball, we understood, was opened by Mrs. H. Shakespear and Mr. C. Plowden. Dancing was kept up without intermission till the announcement of supper about 12 o'clock. Only one Country Dance, we believe, was endured. Quadrilles were the entire order of the night, and the cognoscenti thought Payne's sets extremely tame and stale. The "Lancers" were then tried, in which some acquited themselves with all possible dexterity, majesty, grace, and so forth—while others, not quite so *au fait* of the affair," according to Lord Trinket, smuggled themselves throughout the figure with what Lady Morgan would term, "feelings of great trepidation and intimidation." We never saw so many feathers worn in a Calcutta ball room, some of them broke, of which the fair wearers, unconscious, tripped on as gayly as if their pinions were in the nicest trim. Colours there were that would defy the prism of Newton to analyze. Blue, scarlet, lilac, purple, black, yellow, white, diamonds, crosses, stars, sapphires, topazes, bugles, spurs, sabres, lace epaulettes, bloom wersus *rouge*, *rouge* versus bloom, locks, tresses, flowers and garlands, crossed and re-crossed the axis of vision, until the Retina was quite *transmogrified* (to use an exceedingly elegant & descriptive expression) by the endless variety of brilliant objects which passed it. There was no *Waltzing*—we heard wishes expressed here and there to get them up, but some way or other no one took a leading part, which disappointed ourselves very much, for we like extremely to *look on* on these occasions, not without a feeling akin to envy at the exquisite agility of the parties, and the strength of their excepitions, which can stand the whirling exercise so long. In Constantinople, there is a set of Waiting Dervizes called *whirlers*, but they have no partners. The dance is a kind of whirligig *passeul*; strange what different modes, different classes of human beings, have of worshipping the supreme power: one roasts his neighbour at a slow fire; a second cuts out his own tongue, or holds up his arm until it withers; a third kneels upon the flinty rock; a fourth upon a velvet bassock; and a fifth, dances a whirligig.

This is a digression, we did what we could to observe the dresses of some of the ladies, but our memory would not have served to carry away all the plumes, blonds and "all that kind of thing and every thing in the world," but for the kind aid of some fair friends from whose reminisceences we gather the following:—

The Marchioness of Hastings.—White satin and lace, a most splendid profussion of diamonds—turban embosed with brilliants white ostrich feathers.

Lady H. Paget.—White satin and white net most tastefully arranged.

Lady D'Oyly.—Lilac satin petticoat, gown of lace over it, white ostrich feathers.

Lady MacMahon.—Beautiful mourning dress of black satin, trimmed with black crape, and gold ornaments. Head simply adorned with pearls.

Mrs. Palmer.—White satin gown, trimmed with lace, tiara—feathers, and most superb diamonds of immense size, and most brilliant water.

Mrs. Trower.—A most elegant black velvet dress, tastefully trimmed with black buggles,—white plumes and diamonds.

Mrs. J. Shakespear.—White satin, and lace with feathers, pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Macllintock.—White net over white satin—diamond pearls, and feathers.

Mrs. T. Plowden.—An elegant white satin dress, tastefully trimmed with the finest lace—Ostrich feathers.

Mrs. H. Shakespear.—White satin dress, trimmed with pink roses—roses at the bosom to correspond, and flowers in the hair.

Mrs. Hogg.—A simply elegant dress of white satin—diamond earrings and brooch, feathers and pearl necklace.

Mrs. W. Prinsep.—white satin gown, trimmed with blond—feathers.

Mrs. Barlow.—rich silver lama dress, and white feathers.

We regret our inability to extent this portion of our fashionable register, and trust to be forgiven by the ladies whose dresses we have mentioned, should any errors have crept into our brief notices.

At or about twelve o'clock, Supper being announced, the Hon'ble Mr. Adam and the Hon'ble Sir E. Blosset led off the marchioness to the lower hall. Lord Hastings handed Laday H. Paget—Sir E Paget Mrs. Fendall—the Hon'ble Mr. Harington Mrs. Muston, &c. &c. Supper was laid out on four ranges of tables, viz. two within the pillars, and one in each corridor, for about 800 people, but about 200, we believe, had to stand, there being no room. The table at which the most illustrious of the guests sat was in front of the right hand range of pillars looking from Lord Cornwallis's statue, and in the middle of the room opposite the great door of the Hall. It rested upon an elevated platform, above which projected a superb canopy of crimson velvet, the top of it shaped like an antique tent, and embellished with gold—crimson hangings depended from the back part of the canopy, but the front was perfectly open, and that side of the table opposite to the noble guests was quite vacant, to admit of their being better seen by the company.

Lord Hastings sat in the midst beneath the Canopy; on his right hand sat Lady H. Paget, General Hardwicke, &c.; on his left, the Honble Mr. Adam, Lady Hastings, the Honble Sir H. Blosset, Mrs. Fendall, His Excellency Sir E. Paget, &c.—Opposite the Statue of Lord Cornwallis at the East end of the Hall, was a large transparency. The Family shield of Hastings and Loudoun was escutcheoned at the top, and was very brilliantly and suitably illuminated in all the splendour of colouring due to heraldic pomp. Kneeling below a plam tree, and of life size, was Fame—her golden trump in one hand, a Lawrel crown in the other, beneath her the name of Hastings properly illuminated. The Supper, wines, and all the arrangements gave general satisfaction; indeed the stewards had eminently proved their fitness for their honorable office by the skill, taste, and ingenuity they displayed in the exterior granishings of the festive as well as the extremely polite and kind solicitude they evinced for the comfort and satisfaction of parties. The cloth being removed, the H[illegible] Mr. Adam President of the Entertainment [illegible] to propose the health of their Noble Guests. We regret that it is quite out of our power to give a literal report of all that he said so happily and appropriately. There was such a clattering of chairs from the anxiety of persons to get near the Speaker, that we were deprived of every second word. The substance of what he said, briefly was this—that they had not then assembled to commemorate his Lordship's splendid and benignant administration. That had already been done in the proper place. The occasion of their meeting that night was of a far more touching nature. They had met to bid farewell to the illustrious persons who had for so many years been the head and the ornaments of their society. Mr. Adam in a strain of very delicate compliment, here did justice to the uniform affability and amiable condescension of his Lordship—the amenity, private virtues, and benevolent character of her Ladyship. The counection between their illustrious guests, and the society at this Presidency, was about to be broken; but though they were to part, he trusted that that connexion would never cease entirley, but that their noble guests would often look back to India with feelings of satisfaction and interest in the welfare of its inhabitants. The Honorable President concluded his address amidst the loudest applause, by proposing the health of the Marquess and the Marchioness of Hastings which was drank amidst the enthusiastic cheers of all the gentlemen present. Lady Hastings, who was affected even to tears, rose and showed her sense of the compliment, just paid to herself and his Lordship, by respeated courtsies to the company, who received these demonstrations of her Laddyship's grateful feelings with the warmest applause. After a short pause, his Lordship rose. It was easy to observe, that he spoke with all the glowing sincerity of heart-felt satisfaction. The reasons which precluded our doing justice to the Hon'ble the President's speech prevented us also from hearing all that dropped from His Lordship. They had, he said, shown him the absolute necessity of going away from India as soon as possible; for every hour he lingered among them, gave him fresh proofs of their regard, and made him more and more loth to tear himself away. Circumstances, however, rendered it imperiously incumbent on him to do so; but wherever he went, he would always retain the liveliest and most gratifying recollections of the many happy years he had spent among them. He thanked them from his heart for the compliment they had paid him and to Lady Hastings, which was inhanced in value by coming through his esteemed friend on his left hand, (Mr. Adam.) After a few words more, which we could not catch, his Lordships sat down, cheered by applauses that continued near a minute. The band here struck up Lord Moira's welcome. The next toast was "Lord Rawdon and the Ladies Hastings." The Marquess in returning thanks, seemed overpowered by his feelings. He placed his hand upon his breast, and hoped that his children, to their latest breath, would never forget the debt of gratitude, they owed to the society of Calcutta on their own account, no less than that of their parents. In delivering this most feeling reply, the company testified their appreciation of its sincerity by the warmest applause. The last toast was "A prosperous Voyage to the Glasgow," which was drank with acclamation 3 times 3. In a short while afterwards, Lord & Lady Hastings, and the rest of the company, returned to the dancing room, where Quadrilles were resumed, and kept up to an honr that we believe trenched upon the dawn, His Lordship and her Ladyship departed, "carrying with them (as a cotemporary observes) the respect, esteem, and regret of as numerous & respectable an assembly as ever met in India."

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, being the time appointed for his Lordship's embarkation at Chandpaul Ghaut, a large assembly of the Inhabitants of Calcutta and the heads of Civil and Military Departments, &c met at the Government House. His Lordship walked to Chandpaul Ghaut bare-head, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander in Chief apparent, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Members of Council, &c. The road was lined by troops on both sides, viz. the Calcutta Militia, the 44th Regiment, the 16th Lancers, and the Body Guard. The concourse of people, Europeans and Natives, assembled to behold the departure of the venerable Nobleman who has ruled so long and beneficially over these realms, was immense. The house tops were also crouded with spectators. The different bands of the Troops as his Lordship passed them, played God save the King. Besides the Military music, there was no other sound, and that ceasing, all was silent. It was the silence of regret, His Lordship now stood at the water edge, waiting the arrival of the Marchioness, who soon alighted from her carriage at the top of the Ghaut accompanied by Lady D'Oyly and other Ladies: she walked down to the boat. We stood close to her, and observed her eyes suffused with tears. Those present respectfully took off their hats, and her Ladyship bowed as she passed to the spectators. His Lordship having shook hands with those immediately about him, stepped on-board a state barge.—Her Ladyship rushed in into the cabin and the boat being unloosed, his Lordship turned round, and with fervent and graceful action kissed his hand to the multitude on shore, who waved their hats in silence—a silence that was more eloquent than the most vociferous cheers would have been. During this time the usual salute was firing, and his Lordship having arrived at the Naval yacht, stationed at the Governor General's Ghaut,—she slip'd her mooring and dropped down the River, receiving a salute from the Fort as she passed.—Viva Vasquis.

[*India Gazt. 2d Jan.*

By recent accounts from the Goruckpoor District it appears, a most artful and daring robbery was lately effected there of treasure belonging to Government. A party of a Naik and four Sepoys of the Goruckpore Light Infantry, with as many horse, were detached on the requisition of the Collector, to escort a sum of about 8,000 Rupees from Firowah, a place 22 kos distant, to the Provincial Treasury at Goruckpoor. The party received charge it would appear of above 12,000 Rupees, & in returning with it the catastrophe took place on the night of the 8th-9th inst. in a jungle only 9 miles from Goruckpoor. The party imprudently marched at night, and thus the trap laid for them by the Dakus, has completely succeeded. In filing thro' a very narrow and intricate part of the Jungle, the party (in utter darkness) suddenly found themselves separated and enclosed in a remarkable and most ingenious manner. The Banditti had laid across the road, and just where it made a turn or angle, two strong ropes with nettings made on purpose, at some yards distant from each other—allowed the drivers who led the party to pass clear over both; and when the Infantry with the treasure had got between the Ropes, they were suddenly riced up to the trees like boarding nettings, and the attack commenced simultaneously on both parties thus separated, by a general discharge of match-locks. The Naik of the guard fell at once, with more gun shot and lance wounds than would have served to destroy a whole Platoon; and three of his party were dangerously wounded with him. Unable as the Infantry were to extricate themselves, or the Cavalry to assist them out of the toils, and all having more than enough to do, no wonder the Treasure was carried off, and half the Escort killed or wounded; the only wonder is how any escaped at all, for the men appear to have done their duty in this sad extremity; but the Banditti being calculated at from 100 to 150 men, were of course the Conquerors. Nothing had been heard of the Treasure, or of the people who took it in this subtle and desperate manner. Not being far from the Oude territory, it is not improbable the Banditti came from thence, and have returned thither with the spoil. Parties had however been out to wait on the borders of the Jungle the result of information expected from the scouts and spies employed; and if it be practicable it cannot be doubted the Goruckpoor Light infantry would like to have their revenge.

The bodies of the sufferers on this occasion had been brought in as well as the ropes and nets which the robbers had contrived and used so ingeniously in the narrow defile thro' the forest. The whole had been made on the spot nearly, of the bark of a tree. Four men were killed or dangerously wounded; and the six who escaped unhurt seem to have done so by a miracle, as their knapsacks, caps, and cloaths are all perforated with bullets and spears; a horse was also killed and a fuzil or two carried off.

The chief blame of this melancholy accident rests it is understood with the poor Naik who has paid the forfeit with his life. It seems he disobeyed a standing order to all treasure escort "never to march by night;" and on this occasion, he was especially ordered never to enter a jungle before broad day;—by neglecting this his small party become more obnoxious to such attacks, and more fatally and certainly the victims of this enterprize: which strongly marks the character of the people, and enforces the necessity of the utmost obedience and precaution to our officers and soldiers, under such circumstances.

A very similar ocurrence and fully as successful, took place some months ago we understand with a party of the Ruggoor local battalion under a Havildar, and the loss was about equal, as they were escorting a months' pay for the Corps from Poreah to the Head-quarters at Titulya. The particulars have however escaped us.

[*John Bull Dec*, 30.

The cruel and treacherous murder of a excellent young Officer, undernamed, is communicated in Letters received from the Interior of which the following is the substance:

Ensign McKean, of the 1st Battalion 14th Native Infantry Commanding a Detachment of that Corps stationed in the district lately infested by Pirtee Paul Singh, had gone out on the 18th instant, on a shooting excursion, accompanied only by two or three Sipahees. Requiring the services of some Coolies, he sent one of his attendants to a neighbouring village, to hire a few. His Messenger returned informing him that he could not procure any, and that the Moudol, or head man of the village, had requested him to tell his master not to interfere with his people. Ensign McKean not apprehending any danger, proceeded to the village himself for the purpose of explaining to the Mondol, for what purpose they were wanted, as he suspected his reluctance to furnish him with the required aid must arise from some misunderstanding. On his approaching the house, a Native outside with a matchlock in his hand, taking a deliberate aim fired at him, and we are sorry to add, inflicted a mortal wound.

The Sipahees who accompained the Ensign, immediately rushed forward and killed the perpetrator of this foul and treacherous act dead on the spot and entering the Mondol's house dragged him forth, with the intention of subjecting him to the same summary punishment; but the poor dying Youth opening his eyes, requested them to spare the Baboo's life; adding that although severely wounded he expected to recover. The Sipahees accordingly carried off the Baboo together with the wounded Officer to the Camp, a few coss distant. On their arrival, Ensign McKean finding that his end was fast approaching, despatched a Messenger to Pertab-Ghur to acquaint the Commanding Officer of his Corps with what had happened, and shortly after breathed his last.—From his many excellent qualities his untimely end must be deeply lamented by all who knew him. The Mondol is custody, and will we believe be turned over to the Civil authority.

[*Ben. Hurk.* 30, *Dece.* 1822.

We intended to have given to-day a particular acount of the departure of the Marquess of Hastings yesterday morning; but are prevented by the receipt of English Papers by the late arrivals for almost the whole month of July, the more important contents of which demand the whole of our space. Suffice it for the present to say, that his Lordship walked uncovered from the Government House, between two files of Military, suitably accompanied, and after exchanging greetings with the numerous Spectators, embarked at the Chandpaul Ghaut, with Lady Hastings, exactly at 8 o'Clock, in the Feel Chara Snake Boat, under a salute of 19 guns from the ramparts of Fort William; and proceeding from thence on board the Nereid Yacht, stationed off the Governor General's Ghaut, which immediately slipped from her Moorings, and dropped down the river, receiving a salute as she passed the Fort. His Lordship, it is said, proceeds first to Gibraltar, and thereafter to England or the Continent as circumstances may determine.

The only other local event demanding notice ss that John Trotter Esquire Agent for Paxton and Majoribanks, Wine and Beer Merchants, Whole sale and Retail, has retired from business and (being appointed Master of the Mint) reliquished the office of keeper of the Hon. Company's Import Warehouse. He is succeeded in the latter situation by Frederick Russell Esquire formerly Resident at the Court of Scindeah and subsequently officiating Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, January 2d* 1823.

DISTRESSED IRISH.

Additional, ... Sa. Rs.	2,078	11	7
Previously published, ...	1,79,021	4	0
Total to this date,... Sa. Rs.	1,81,099	15	7
Remitted to Messrs, Coutt's and Co	£16,294	5	0
or Rs.	1,63,493	4	2

B. ROBERTS, *Treasurer.*

Calcutta; January 4, 1823.

[*India Gaz. January* 6,

On Friday we announced the retirement of Lieutenant Colonels Hennessy and Hodgson from the Service, and we now notice on the authority of the Hurkaru, Captains Heron, Russell, and Montague.

TO THE EDITOR OF JOHN BULL.

SIR,

There is no part of the Reply of the "Friend to Bankes," which has struck me more, than what relates to the opinion of Mr. Buckingham's Friends at Bombay, in regard to his conduct to Briggs and Co. He told us distinctly that Messrs. Wedderburn and Erskine, not only acquitted him of breach of trust, but even thought him most harskly treated by the Alexandrian house. The Friend to Bankes has produced a Letter from that gentleman to Mr. Buckingham himself, telling the very opposite story and directly accusing him of having acted "wrong" and altogether "inexcuseably." Mr. Buckingham, also alleges that these gentlemen were of opinion that he had not spent more than he ought to have done on his journey from Egypt to India; they say as distinctly that he ought to have done this journey at much less expence than he did!! You will please give insertion to this Letter in your Paper. It may reach Messrs. Wedderburn and Erskine, and open their eyes to the real character of their quondam friend.

Your's,

3d Dec. LOTUS.

[*Jonh Bull January* 6, 18-3.

The Most Noble the Governor General embarked on board H. M. Ship Glasgow, and four Pilot Vessels were manned during the Salute. There was a fine Northerly Breeze blowing, but we understand that the Glasgow was not to sail till the 7th (this day,) The day after to morrow, we imagine, we shall have to announce the final departure os his Lordship from the Shores of India.

We learn with much regret that the amiable Lady H. Paget intends so soon to quit the Presidency for Europe. Her Ladyship is accompanied by her Children, and Dr. J. Sawers; and has engaged his passage on the *Providence*, Capt Owen, which leaves Calcutta about the 28th Inst.

[*John Bull. January* 7 1823.

ENGLISH EXTRCACTS.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

JULY 21, 1822.

Six thousand pounds is said to be the sum taken at the door of the Royal Academy for admissions to view the late Exhibition.

THE THELUSSON PROPERTY.—Lord and Lady Rendlesham, who reside at Florence, have just been plunged into the greatest distress of mind, by the sudden loss of their only son, co-heir of the Thelusson property with the son of Mr. Thelusson, who married Miss Grant. His Lordship's child was taken dangerously ill with teething and the hooping cough on the Saturday, and died at Florence on Monday the 30th of June.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It is stated that an Institution under this name, and the sanction of Royal Patronage, has been established. It is to be conducted by a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen, with Dr. Crotch in the office of Principal. The avowed objects are the general cultivation of Musical Science, and the education of a certain number of students.

RIOTOUS OPPOSITION TO THE INDUCTION OF A CLERGYMAN.—On Sunday last a most disgraceful riot took place at the village of Astley, near Leigh, in Lancashire, about ten miles from Manchester. A new incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Burkett, has lately been appointed by the Vicar of Leigh to the Ministry of Astley chapel; many of the parishioners had entertained an unfounded notion that the right to appoint the minister was vested in the inhabitants, and not in the Vicar of Leigh, and these persons wished a another gentleman to fill the situation; they had no personal objection whatever to Mr. Burkett, but they had expressed themselves determined by force to oppose his induction, as they conceived the rights of the inhabitants were invaded. The chapel is situated in the diocese of Chester, and the Bishop was informed of the circumstance. On his application, a writ, of very rare use in modern times, was issued out of the common law courts. This writ is called a writ "*de vi laica removenda*," and is directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to attach all lay or armed force which might oppose the induction of the incumbent, and to take the persons offending into custody. On receipt of this writ, the High Sheriff granted his warrant to execute it to Mr. Mather, one of his officers at Manchester. On Sunday forenoon, Mr. Mather, assisted by between twenty and thirty respectable gentlemen, went with Mr. Burkett, the minister, to the chapel. The yard was filled by several hundred people, who forcibly resisted every attempt to to penetrate them, and get into the church. Mr. Mather found it impossible for the civil power to execute the writ, and he immediately rode to Manchester, and on application to the Commanding Officers of the military, about twenty-four soldiers of the 7th Dragoon Guards were ordered to assist him. Mr. Mather arrived with the at Astley about three o'clock, and by this time nearly a thousand people were assembled. Notwithstanding the presence of the military, many of them refused to give way, and it was with considerable difficulty the Clergyman and the Sheriff's officer could get into the church. The soldiers were compelled to use the flats of their swords, and ride their horses amongst the crowd. We have not heard that any one was hurt amongst the mob, but several of Mr. Mather's assistants received serious blows and the coat pockets of Mr. Mather were torn off and carried away, with the contents. He had about 10l. or 12l. in money in them. The Clergyman at length entered the pulpit and went regularly through the service, but many persons in the church yard said they would again oppose him next Sunday. Several persons concerned in the riot have since been apprehended, and it is to be hoped the recurrence of such a disgraceful scene my be prevented.

JULY 29,

Several Plans are under consideration, and, it is said, likely to be adopted, with the view to deter from crime, and improve the administration of our criminal code. The expense of transporting convicts to New South Wales, and the idea which had been disseminated of the excellence of the climate and other circumstances in that colony (holding out inducements to the guilty to commit acts liable to the punishment of transportation), have rendered some change in this respect highly necessary. Well known cases have occurred in which the principal object of the offender has been to get sent to Botany Bay, and thus, instead of dread, the law has only inspired hope, and instigated the vicious to delinquency. It has been proposed to substitute for this, exile to Bermuda, and the employment of the convict on the large Government works undertaken at that island. The expense will be greatly diminished, and the prospect of incessant labour, on fortifications and other public designs, will hold out no bonus to the commission of burglaries and robberies. Another important matter will be, that the punishment awarded by the law will certainly visit the crime. The chances of escape, so numerous at present, will be annihilated, and the sentence will be executed as pronounced, without depending on contingencies and accidents. Another of the alterations contemplated is also, in our opinion, well devised to strike a salutary dread into the minds of youthful culprits, and effectually to punish the depredations of this lamentably numerous, desperate, and depraved class. The project is to free society from these pests, to interrupt their progress to the scaffold, and to combine punishment with an opportunity of reforming, by sending juvenile offenders to our Settlements on the coast of Africa, there to be regimented and disciplined, & if possible, converted into useful numbers of the commonweal. Cut off while young from vile habits and associations, their morals may be improved, and by being inured to the climate so fatal to persons more advanced in years, colonization in these parts may be effected in a manner not to distress humanity. Upon the whole, from what we have learnt concerning these plans, we consider them [illegible] calculated to diminish crime, pur[illegible] ots of its greatest nuisances, a[illegible] benifit the guilty themselves.

DEATH OF EMERY THE ACTOR.—[illegible] o have to announce the dissolution [illegible] uitable Actor, Mr. John Emery, [illegible] arden Theatre. After an illness of t[illegible] aused by an excessive inward debili[illegible] n, as it is supposed, by a diseas[illegible] which at last attached itself to th[illegible] breathed his last a few minutes past e[illegible] n Thurday evening, at his house in Hy[illegible] Bloomsbury. He was in his forty-fifth y[illegible] as left an amiable wife and seven you[illegible] ldren to lament his loss, for whose future[illegible] nd maintenance, however, there is [illegible] fear he has not made the most slender [illegible] Emery has always been a decided fa[illegible] professionally as well as with all who kn[illegible] & therefore we trust that, should the case requi[illegible] , his friends, in conjunction with a generous & feeling public (to whose amusement & hours of social enjoyment he has been for upwards of three-and-twenty years so great a contributor) will come forward to render their assistance in any way that may be considered best calculated to accomplish the end desired. Regarding Mr. E. as an actor, every frequenter of the theatre is well aware of his superior talent. In his own immediate line of acting, indeed, viz. the *Yorkshire rustic*—the stage never produced his equal. To his duty in his profession he was ever most strictly attentive, so much so, that when dining in public, or in the society of his friends, and the time drew near that required his attendance at the theatre, his watch was invariably placed upon the table; and he was never known, during the whole course of his engagement at Covent Garden, to disappoint the public but *once*—and that was from the accouchement of his wife. His natural and unsophisticated apology to the audience on that occasion, cannot fail to be very generally remembered. In the death of Mr. Emery, the stage and the public will suffer a very severe loss; his wife and family, the deprivation of a most indulgent husband and father—and his friends and associates that of a warm hearted, generous and intelligent companion.—The following short sketch of Emery (from a Correspondent) may not prove unintersting:—

"He was born at Sunderland, Durham, on the 22d of December, 1777 and was educated at Ecclesfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where he doubtless acquired that knowledge of the *dialect* which obtained for him such celebrity. He may be said to have been born an actor, both his parents having followed that occupation with some degree of provincial fame. His father designed him for the [illegible] aspiring to the honours of the stage, he laid aside the fiddle for the notes of [illegible] which he obtained on his first appearance in *Crazy* (*Peeping Tom*), at the Brighton Theatre. He afterwards joined the York Company, under the eccentric Tate Wilkinson, who spoke of him, as Mathews states, as "a great actor;" which opinion was confirmed by a London audience on his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre in the year 1795, on which occasion he selected the very opposite characters of *Frank Oatland*, in *A Cure for the Heart-ache* and *Lovegold* in the farce of the *Miser*, in both of which parts he obtained great applause. To enumerate the many characters he has since so ably sustained would be superfluous, though it may not, perhaps, be deemed impertinent to point out the variety of his histrionic powers. In the arch, unsophisticated Son of Nature [illegible] was excellent; in the stupid Dolt he was equally so; and in Old Men, in which [illegible] he has been allowed to have been no mean proficient. In parts designedly written for him he had no competitor, and *Tyke* (*School of Reform*), and *Giles* (*Miller's Maid*), in parts of which his acting was truly terrific and appalling, will long, we fear, want representatives. Besides his histrionic powers, Emery was otherwise highly gifted by nature. He was an excellent musician, playing finely on the violin—a taste for *poetizing* (if we may be pardoned the expression), as his numerous songs will testify; and a artist of no ordinary talent—his drawings of [illegible] scenery, particularly being much admired, and when offered for sale fetching high prices."

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP DRAKE.

The following details of the melancholy loss of his Majesty's ship *Drake*, are extracted from a Newfoundland paper of the 2d inst. received on Saturday:—

"The *Drake*, sailed from Halifax on Thursday morning 20th ult. for St. John's. The weather being uncommonly fine, and the wind favourable, she continued to steer a direct course for Cape Race. on Sunday morning it came on extremely thick, with a fresh breeze from W. S. W.; at noon it cleared up for about a quarter of an hour, just giving us time to get a good observation of the latitude, which agreed very well with the latitude by account. At the time we supposed ourselves, by our reckoning, to be 90 miles from Cape Race. At six in the evening having run about 60 miles since noon, and finding the fog still continued, we hauled out four points, intending to have steered S. E. During the night, about half-past seven o'clock all hands being on deck, breakers were reported to be a-head; the ship was instantly hauled to the wind: but not being able to clear the danger on that tack, we endeavoured to [illegible] vessel; but from the heavy sea and wi[illegible]

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...breakers, and she immediate-
...e on, the sea beating complete-
...e masts were immediately cut
... view of lightening the vessel, as
...g a bridge to save the crew, but
...s in either point, for in a few mo
...ged, at which time there did not
...ghtest hope of saving a man. The
...unched over the lee gangway but
...sunk. A man attempted with a lead
...on shore, but the current setting
...northward, he was nearly drowned
...mpt. The only hope remained in the
...ly-boat having been washed away),
...launched from the forecastle with the
... and lead-line; a heavy surf washed
...a rock not communicating with the
... dashed to pieces, and the line carried
...he boatswain succeeded in scrambling
...k with a few fathoms of line. The sea
...ment making heavy breaches over the
...ship, the crew were on the forecastle hanging by
the ropes, each succeeding wave appearing to
bring with it total destruction, when a tremendaus sea lifted her quarter over the rock on which
she first struck, and close to another comparatively sheltered. The forecastle, hitherto the
most sheltered part of the ship, was now abandoned for the rock: and all hope of the vessel
...ng gone, it was determined, if possible, to
...t her. The people severally stepped from the
...p to the rock, in attempting which, a few
...ong whom was Lieut. Stanley) were washed
...r, and dashed with tremendous force against
...wreck. Capt. Baker (after seeing the whole
...he crew on the rock) followed; but it was
...found that the rock was insulated, and the
...tide would cover it. The boatswain ob-
... this, swam with the piece of line in
...session, and in spite of the surf, succeeded
in reaching land, and coming opposite the rocks
on which we were, threw the line across; it was
found just long enough for one to hold it on the
main, and one on the rock at arms' length; by
this trifling assistance 44 out of 50 who landed
on the rock succeeded in gaining the main, and
it is probable all would, had not a man and woman attempted to cross together, which took the
line out of the man's hand on the rock, and in
the attempt to get it back it was washed away.
Captain Baker was repeatedly requested to cross,
but every time resolutely refused, and throughout
the whole unfortunate occurrence, to save the
lives of the crew, appeared to be his principal
object, regardless of his own. Every instant the
water rose and surf increased, when the officers
and ship's crew used every endeavour by tying
handkerchifs together to make another holdfast;
but proving too short, we were soon after reluctantly compelled to abandon them to their fate,
and at day-break there was not the slightest
trace of the unfortunate sufferers. At this time
we found the frame of the wreck broken in halves, with the after part thrown on the top of the
bow. On discovering we were on the eastern
head of St. Shot's, we repaired to a house we
found there, after having in vain searched for
the body of Captain Baker, and then proceeded
after a little refreshment, to Trepassey. The only reason of so many lives being saved, certainly
was from the great order and discipline of the
crew. Every man's exertions appeared to be,
not for his own life, but for the general good.
Had any confusion prevailed, there is little doubt
but few would have remained to tell the mournful tale. The end of those left on the rock was
truly melancholy; for it is probable they might
have remained half an hour after the line was
gone, the tide rising rapidly, and their inevitable
fate approaching nearer every instant. Captain
Baker died peculiarly regretted by both officer
& crew, his uniform kindness and attention to
every individual on board during the whole of
his command made a deep impression, and it
will be long before the recollection of him and
his untimely fate will be effaced from the memory of the survivors. The following is a list of
the sufferers on this melancholy occasion:—
Capt. Baker, Lieut. Stanley, Mr. Newnham,
master, Mr. Wm. Moore, midshipman, (son of
John Moore, Esq. of his Majesty's Customs in
...ce), master's ... nine seamen, two ma-
... and two women.

AUGUST 5TH.

...ITICAL RELATION OF FRANCE AND SPAIN—FRENCH ARMY ON THE SPANISH FRONTIER.

In the more immediate interest of affairs of our own country, we have hitherto afforded little attention to any of our foreign relations, and still less to the relative situation of those countries to each other. It cannot, however escape the consideration of our intelligent readers, that our own affairs are very deeply and intimately involved in these relations, and that a sudden, and a very probable convulsion, may renew the Continental war. We have been very forcibly impressed with these reflections upon a perusal and attentive consideration of the various accounts from Spain, and these apprehensions have been further confirmed by some late debates in the French Legislature, and particularly by the explanations which were given by the members of the French Ministry.

In order to convey a clear understainding of this debate, it is necessary to observe that the French Chambers are at present composed of three leading parties,—the Liberals, the Constitutional Royalists, and the Ultras or Ministerialists. At the head of the Liberals, which reckons a large portion of thorough-bred Jacobins, ...njamin Constant, a great favourite of ...Reformers, but whose name we can scarcely mention without accompanying it with some term of execration. The Constitutional Royalists form a strong party, but are compelled, by the principle of self-defence, to vote almost alternately with the Ultras and with the Liberals. The Ultras have to enumerate among them many men of undoubted ability and most unsuspected honour; but, generally speaking, they fall short both of the ability of the Liberal party, and of the high character and unsuspected intentions of the Constitutional Royalists. With these explanations, which prove the critical situation of the actual French Ministry, we proceed to the point more immediately in question.

In the debate to which we allude, General Foy, one of the violent leaders of the party termed Liberal, and generally considered as the representative of the opinions and feelings of the French army, demanded angrily of the Ministry some explanation of the Cordon Sanitaire, and of the continuance of that army upon the French and Spanish frontier six or eight months after the pestilental fever was declared to have ceased. It was generally and most justly expected, that the War Minister would have disavowed any hostile purpose in this army, or would at least have evaded, or explained away, the direct charge of General Foy, that the Ministers had other objects of apprehension besides the contagion of the pestilence. But Mr. Montmorency, with great candour and manliness, avowed that the conjectures of the General were not without good foundation, for that the French Ministry could not but recognise the danger to the public safety resulting from the new relations of Spain; and that, having such feelings and opinions they certainly regarded it to be their duty not to withdraw their defensive cordon. That no Power, indeed, could be more amicably inclined towards the Spanish nation than the French Government and people; that the King of France sincerely desired the welfare of Spain, but his Majesty could see no due security for the permanence of that welfare but in the maintenance of an effective and commanding monarchical authority. The War Minister concludes with avowing, that it is impossible to regard the power of the Spanish King to be safe under the recent convulsions in Madrid; and the France recognizes as the first of political principles, that all Kings, and all monarchies, are guarantees for that sacred principle of the inviolability and personal safety of Kings.

Such, under the actual circumstances of France and Spain, is the tone of the French Government, as expressed by the War Minister, and such is the object which the French Ministers now freely avow for the maintenance of the Cordon Sanitaire. We know not how the Spanish Cortes and people may be disposed to receive this explanation; but we know and feel how, as Englishmen, at the time of the Revolution in 1688, we should have felt and acted. In the first place, we should have demanded,—where a foreign nation could find the right to interpose with us in our choice of a Government, to force on us a Monarchy in preference to a Republic, if for a Republic we chose to declare; and least of all to decide for us, how much or how little power we should confer upon our Monarch. If we confiscate property in general—if we murder our Nobles and Clergy—if we promulgate principles which would destroy all government and society,—we will then admit that it becames a common cause with all nations to put us down; and that upon the principle of self-defence, any nation may vindicate its right to go to war, with us. But so long as we choose only for ourselves, and act only upon our own independence; we exceed nto the common liberty of men and nations. Because a Monarchy is established amongst ourselves, it is an outrage to say that we shall not establish a Republic if so we think fit. If our difference of intention endangers you, you must take defensive precautions. You have no more right to force upon us your government, than your form of religion.

Again, as to the sacred principle, as you term it, of the inviolability and personal safety of Kings; if you mean only that every rule of Justice would be violated in punishing Kings upon laws, from which, in every monarchical constitution, they are expressly exempted, we allow this injustice in its full sense, and we allow it to be a sacred principle in so far as all justice is sacred. But if you intend to ensert, that we shall not, as for the future, pass a law, if we so please, by which we shall make our new King (we speak as in 1688) responsible, we reply, that we have a right so to do, and that we will defend this right. The persons of our Kings are inviolable, because we have made them so under our Contitution, and so long as this law exists, they could not be made responsible but upon the violation of an express compact. But if we chose to make a new compact, who is to hinder us? These principles we hold to be the principles of the English Revolution, and we state them at length, because we know that our paper is received through Europe. Whilst the Constitution lasts, the person, of Kings isinviolable; but when any violent crisis or any extraordinary course of tyranny and ill, government, has de facto or de jure caused a vacancy in the Government, the principle of the English Constitution is, that the right has returned in full to the people. Any pereonal coalition of Sovereigns, for any other purpose than guaranteeing the persons of each other against actual murder in popular outrages, would of itself be an outrage against the liberty of mankind; it being an inviolable principle of natural right, that nations, as respecting each other, have an unquestionable power to settle their own form of Government; provided only that in so doing, they do not assert such principles of anarchy, irreligion, and immorality, as, in their success, would destroy the permanence of every society in the world.

The French Revolution was unquestionably under this exception, and therefore we possessed the right of interposing. When we had made a conquest of France, we had a right to exercise *jus belli*, or rights of war, and to impose upon them any Government which we deemed best suited to our own safety. Under this right, in conjunction with the prudential consideration that there was a strong internal party already in their favour, we re-established the Bourbons; and, having re-established them, we guaranteed them on the throne. These were rights of conquest, and not of nations in the exercise of their ordinary rights, and therefore form no precedent for any right of France, or even England, towards Spain. There can be no such thing as a right, which another Power has a contrary right to resist or withhold.

The practical conclusion from these considerations is, that there are two very probable events, either of which may lead to a war between France and Spain, in the actual disposition of the Government and Ministry of France. The first, any new attack upon the palace or person of the Spanish King, which there is indeed too much reason to apprehend under the just distrust which the Cortest must entertain of intentions. The second is, any indignation upon the part of the Cortes and popular party upon the occasion of this language of the French War Minister, and any consequent demand of explanation. The feeling of the French and of the French army is well expressed by a circumstance which occurred in this Cordon Sanitaire, when the victory of the Patriots over the late insurrection of the Spanish Guards was announced:—they gave a general shout of acclamation in joy of this victory. The French Government will act wisely in respecting this feeling.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OFAN ANCIENT VESSEL

[From the Kentish Gazette.]

We mentioned in our last the discovery of an ancient vessel in the old channel of the Rother, with such particulars as had then come to our knowledge: subsequent information, together with personal observation, have since enabled us to state the facts regarding it with more accuracy. The spot where it was discovered is in a field, the property of J. M Pomfret, Esq. of Tenterden, near Maythamwharf, on the left bank of a branch of the Rother, (as now denominated), a short distance from its confluence with that river, at the west end of the Isle of Oxney, and neary equidistant (about 2 miles) from Rolvenden and Mewenden, the site of the ancient Roman city of Anderida It is now 6 years since, when the water of the stream being very low, that the vessel was first accidentally observed in the side of the bank, and some planks drawn up and used for paling, &c. it being then conceived to have been part of an old tank used for sheep washing. Within the last fortnight, other wood being wanted for a similar purpose, the shape and nature of it became more apparent, and Mr. Pomfret, at the request of his looker (Mr William Elpheet) who first made the discovery, granted permission to him, with the sanction of the Commissioners of Sewers, to break up the bank, dam up the water above, and use whatever means might be necessary to get at the vessel. The work was accordingly commenced, and after a week's labour, through a bed of sand ten feet deep, the surface of the deck was cleared, and the whole upper part of the vessel, showing its make and shape rendered visible, when it was found to measure 66 feet 7 inches from stem to stern, and 25 feet across the midships; its make is that of a barge, with a round stern, and its whole form similar to the present Dutch galliot, the aperture for the mast being nearly in the centre, before the main beam. The timber of which it is constructed is oak, perfectly sound, and rendered nearly as hard as iron; of which metal itself, whatever has been exposed to the action of the element is wholly corroded, and breaks with facility, with the exception of the eye of the book of the rudder in the stern post, which remains as perfect as if recently fixed there. Its inner sheathing is oak plank two inches thick. In the sand on the right side of the vessel, and as if driven and lodged against, it a balk of hewn oak timber was found, which has been rough squared, and measures nearly 40 feet in lenth, and from twenty to twenty-four inches square. The hatchway, of which there two one behind the mast, the other in the stern, were open, the internal space was consequently filled with sand and water, in clearing out which the various articles described below were in the sand:—An earthen jar or pot, very thin, of a dark (nearly black) colour, with three short feet, triangularly placed; another earthen pot, of a rather lighter colour but with two handles, and longer feet, similarly placed; these are very like, from their figure, the ancient Roman utensils. A pint pot, of earthenware, rudely fashioned, and similar in shape to those depicted by Teniers. A hollow ball of yellow metal, to which part of the blade of a sword, about an inch wide, and much corroded is attached, a crescent and a hollow tube, each of a similar metal; these, from their perforations and apparent conjunction formed the handle and hilt of the sword, and from their uncorroded state may be presumed to be gold; there are some dots and strokes marked on each side of the crescent, but too imperfect to be deciphered. A large steel, sufficient to embrace the hand, and a piece of flint lying beside it, black and much worn with use, but still retaining the property of emiting sparks; two rusty locks, one with an iron ring, as if it had belonged to a chest or locker, the other with an iron handle in the wood, as if for a latch; a brick of a light red colour, measuring in length 6½ inches, in breadth 3¼ inches, and in thickness 1½ inches; parts of the stays of the mast, with iron hooks attached to the rope, which is an inch in diameter. In what appeared to have been the cabin and cooking-room, the following were discovered:—The gloom of the stove with the charred wood ashes still adhering to it; atile, checkered green and read, glazed; another tile, about seven inches square, glazed, with a five-pointed star in a circle; part of another of a larger square, nearly similarly marked and glazed; an hour-glass, about five inches in height, on the one half of which was delicately delineated the figure of a ship in full sail, which, on the glass being dried, peeled off, and was obliterated; a pair of leather soles, very round (or cow-mouthed) in shape, with the upper leathers to cover half the foot only, and fastened with thongs, the hinder part unconnected with the front, and surrounding the heel, with a strap on each side, as if to buckle in front of the instep; a paper pencase and ink-pot, round, and curiously marked, and nearly similar in shape to those used by school-boys; circular wooden board, perforated with holes, supposed to have been used for a game; a sounding lead, about eight inches long, very heavy, and of an octagon shape, perforated at the bottom to admit the soil, the metal not in the least corroded, with many other articles, too imperfect for description; but as yet nothing to fix the name and country of the vessel, or the period of her wreck, for that such was the cause of her destruction cannot be doubted, and of which we shall now speak—a human skull, that of a man, with several sound teeth, also a rib and hip bone, and several parts of bones of an adult; the hip bone, thigh, and several smaller bones of a child; the skull of a dog, which, from the roundness and length and shape of the upper jaw, is conjectured to be that of a greyhound; the skull and horns of a goat or sheep; the lower jaw of a boar with its teeth and tusks. These, with the exception of the man's skull, were found in the cabin abovementioned. Hitherto nothing of value, except for curiosity, beyond the piece of timber above described, has remunerated the labour: ere the close of the present week, it is expected that the sand and mund will be so far removed, as to admit of the vessel being floated and drawn up on land, when it may be more completely examined, and its actual value better ascertained. In the meantime the spot has been enclosed with a temporary fence and as the expense of excavating must be considerable, a small demand has been made to inspect the vessel, and such articles as have been taken to the looker's cottage for exhibition; and it is hoped that eventually he will be more then indemnified for his labour.

So much curiosity has been excited by this interesting remnant of antiquity, that many persons from the metropolis, as well as from various parts of the country, have visited the spot, and it is calculated that the number present on Sunday se nnight amounted to 1.500. We have been somewhat minute in describing the vessel with its contents, in the hope that it may lead to the discovery of its age: from its make, and from the form of many of the articles found in it, we should venture to pronounce it foreign built, probably Dutch, of the latter part of the 15th century.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, July 16.

PIRACIES IN THE WEST INDIAN SEAS.

Mr. Canning brought before the house some cases of horrible cruelty perpetrated by pirates on British merchantmen navigating the West Indian seas. The right. hon. gent. stated, on the part of the petitioners, that while British merchantmen have been attacked, and our flag insulted, by these plunderers, without protection from the men of war of this country, the cruisers of the United States have, in various instances, seized upon the criminals, and given shelter to the commerce of Great Britain.

Sir G. Cockburn admitted the truth of the statement made in the petition; but entered into an explanation of the difficulties which opposed British commanders in the apprehension and punishment of pirates. There was scarcely one of the marauding vessels that had not something of a national character, which of course, rendered it extremely hazardous to treat any of them as a pirate. In one instance, a British captain had been exiled from his country by a verdict of $0,000l. damages obtained against him for some irregularity into which he had been hurried by an indiscreet zeal.

RECOGNITION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Mr. Lernard moved "for the production of the correspondence between Mr. Zea and the British Ministers of Paris and in London, relative to the proposed recognition of the independence of South American republics." The hon. member contended at great length for the good policy of a prompt and cordial recognition of those States.

The Marquis of Londonderry objected to the unprecedented proposition for the production of papers connected with a negotiation still depending and this too without giving any pledge to found any ulterier proceeding upon these papers if produced. The South American Republics had, he said, been acknowledged by Great Britain as independent Governments *de facto* which was quite sufficient for all the commerce, and with this acknowledgement for the present he had reason to believe, the South Americans were fully satisfied.—Some other members spoke shortly and Mr. Lennard's motion was rejected by a majority of 53 to 18.—Adjourned.

VARIETIES.

An alteration is to take place in the uniform of the Guards, and all other infantry regiments. The white breeches and gaiters hitherto worn, are to be exchanged for grey overalls. Officers to wear the same, only with a gold or silver stripe down the sides, which is to be considered the full dress of the regiment, and to be worn on all occasions, except Levees or Drawing-rooms.